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## THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JULY 12.

The Resolutions providing for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, were taken up in committee of the whole, when

Mr. PEARSON said,  
I regret that indisposition prevents the gentleman from Salisbury from entering into this discussion. I had counted upon his assistance in the heat and brunt of the contest. I did not expect to be thrown in the foremost ranks.

When I first looked at the resolutions, no great desire to settle the distracted State of the country, that must continue until something is done; so great was my desire to remove the source of the sectional feeling that has for many years divided this body, and prevent all wholesome legislation, and to bring about a new order of things, when we shall be actuated by one common principle—a desire to benefit our common country—that I was inclined to go for them. But I found the west, at least a large majority of the west, opposed to them; and, upon examination, I discovered the concede too much. If representation by counties be unequal in one House, it must be so in the other; and if the principle by which we propose to reform the House of Commons, and reduce the number of members, be a good one, we should adopt it in toto, and reduce the number of Senators also. The interest of landholders is peculiarly represented in the Senate, and the interest of all classes in the House of Commons. Will it be consistent with this theory to leave the Senate so nearly equal in point of numbers to the House of Commons? Should it be more than half? It is more than half in any well balanced Constitution? Again, sir, the resolutions do not provide that the amendments agreed upon by the convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification. I am not willing unnecessarily to repose too much power anywhere. I wish the people to look over what their delegates may do, and to ratify their acts before they become a part of the Constitution; for these reasons I cannot support the resolutions as they are.

Mr. Chairman, no man can have a higher veneration for the patriots who framed the independence of this country than I do. No man more highly venerates the Constitution, which is the work of their hands, than I do. It was admirably suited to the times for which it was made, and as clearly established the claim of its framers to the wisdom of statesmen, as the battles of the revolution, their claim to the valor of soldiers; and, sir, I cannot feel that this veneration is laid aside, when I assert, that in its operation upon the present state of the country, the Constitution is grossly unequal, and is, of course, defective. But, sir, I have too much respect for the foresight of these great and good men to suppose that they intended or expected the Constitution, which was at that time adopted, would remain unchanged and unalterable, and would be preserved upon after ages, whether applicable to their condition or not. No man could then foresee the immense change that fifty years has effected; but every man of ordinary reflection must have anticipated a very great change, and a politician who would have held out the idea, that a constitution could be so framed as to suit both the condition of the country then and its condition now, would have been looked upon as a fool. To contend that the framers of the Constitution intended to hold it forth to the world as perfect, and expected it would be applicable to the present state of things, as well as to their own times, is to detract very much from their wisdom. I believe the present Constitution was intended as a mere temporary compact, formed in the hurry of the moment to suit the emergency, and under the full expectation that when the storm of impending war had passed over, and the sunshine of peace was restored, there would then be time to digest and mature a Constitution according to the principles and theory of correct government, so as to secure to all the blessings of liberty; and by a recurrence to the provisions of the instrument itself, the circumstances under which it was framed, the condition of the country at that time, and the history of that day, this view of the subject will be fully sustained.

Does it not seem strange that the fathers of the revolution, in forming a Constitution, retained the English system of representation by counties, without regard to the extent of territory, population or taxation, and the English system of borough representation, and did not act upon, or in any way recognize, in that instrument, the principle that "taxation and representation should go together"—a principle for which they were about to engage in an unequal war, and to maintain in which they pledged their lives, their liberties, and their sacred honor? Can this be accounted for in any other

way, than by supposing that it was intended as a mere temporary arrangement?

What were the circumstances under which the Constitution was framed? The colonies had just thrown off the British yoke—had scarcely realized the idea that the people could govern themselves—were deafened by the notes of busy preparation, and all the "pomp and circumstance of war"—a war with the most formidable nation in the world, aided by a strong body of Tories in the bosom of the country! Under these circumstances, could they mature a Constitution upon the new principles and opinions for which they were about to contend? Could they make any but a temporary arrangement?

What was the condition of the country? The State extended west to the Mississippi river; it had not been laid off into counties farther west than Rowan and Mecklenburg; it contained about three hundred thousand souls. Was there the means of ascertaining the proper basis of representation? It was wise to adopt the old English system for the present emergency, and little was it expected that that temporary Constitution would be in use in 1832, after the State had become settled and improved, was divided into 64 counties, and contained 738,000 souls. Can it be thought for an instant, that it was expected the system by which every county is entitled to three members, would be kept up after the State was settled and laid off into counties as far West as the Mississippi? Was it foreseen that this western territory would be given away to get rid of it?

And, sir, what is the history of that day? Many of the colonies acted under their old colonial charters until the war was over. A few, North Carolina of the number, in 1776 hastily drew up a Constitution, retaining most of the features—nay the very names of their old charters. All the States that formed Constitutions in 1776, North Carolina excepted, have since remodeled many of them more than once. Even the States that made Constitutions in 1790 have found it necessary to amend them, to meet the changes that have taken place. North Carolina alone has remained stationary, and failed to keep pace with the age. The journals of that day show that the framers of that instrument, bound together by a common danger, that pointed the energies of the State to one object, and a selfish and illiberal considerations, completed the work in less than a week, and then engaged themselves in providing the ways and means of repelling the invading enemy. These circumstances all prove that this Constitution was a temporary arrangement. The hope that, when peace was restored, a Constitution could be formed ensuring to all equal rights and an equal participation in the blessings of government, has never been realized. As soon as the common danger was removed, as the tide of passion's flow out, sectional jealousy, party feeling, and all the distractions that interest and ambition can originate, divided the councils of the State. As early as 1787, Governor Spaight of Newberry, introduced resolutions for a Convention. Attempts have been made, time after time; but the distracted condition of the country rendered them all abortive.

Mr. Chairman, the Constitution contains no provision pointing out a formal way to make amendments. It was no doubt thought unnecessary. The people have at all times a right to alter their form of government. But, sir, there is in the Bill of Rights a clause, by which we are solemnly admonished to make amendments to suit the change of times. "A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." What is meant by recurring to fundamental principles? Is it that the Legislature enacting laws, and the judges administering them, are to recur to fundamental principles? No such thing, sir. The one is bound by a written Constitution, the other by established laws—a track is marked out for them, and they must keep in it. By fundamental principles, is meant, the original principles of social Union—the original rights of man; and the fathers of the revolution having themselves just returned to these principles, by declaring the independence of this country, its separation from the mother country, and its determination to establish a government for itself, having in fact recurred to the sacred right of revolution—the right inherent in every people to change, modify or amend their government when ever it becomes necessary—thought it proper, in this solemn manner, to justify their course, and to admonish those who came after them, that whenever, by reason of the increased population and property of the country, or in any other way, the existing government ceased to operate equally on all, and to preserve the equal rights of all, it was right—nay, it was absolutely necessary, if they wished to preserve the blessings of liberty—to recur to fundamental principles and change, modify or amend the Constitution. Truly, sir, this was spoken in the spirit of prophecy. It foretold that the blessings of liberty could not be preserved but by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles. We have neglected this admonition, and the blessings of liberty have not been preserved. One of the first blessings of liberty is equal rights. The right of representation is the dearest and most sacred right of man. With it, he is a free man—without it, a slave! Is the right of representation equal under the present Constitution? Has this greatest blessing of liberty been preserved? Last your eye over the members of this House. Are they sent here by the same number of voters? Are any two counties equal in extent, in population or taxation? Still every county sends an equal number of members. This general view of inequality must strike the attention of every one. But particular cases will sometimes strike most forcibly. Let us advert to two counties, and institute a comparison. Rowan is not the largest, nor Washington the smallest county. Rowan contains a population in federal numbers of 18,199; Washington 3,740—difference 14,440. Rowan pays annually a land tax of \$704; Washington \$160—difference \$544. Rowan pays annually a tax of \$1,818; Washington \$560—difference \$1,258. Rowan and Washington send each three members, who have equal political weight. Is this equality? Is there any circumstance connected with the

300 voters in Washington which entitles them to the same political weight that the 1800 voters of Rowan have? Is their land better? In time of need will they furnish the same amount of money or of men? Why then shall one man, because he happens to live within certain marked lines called the county of Washington, be for the purpose of representation, equal to six men in Rowan? It is caused by the operation of the unequal and absurd system of county representation, under which counties are considered equal for the purpose of representation, and equal for every thing else. This is the strangest representation ever imposed upon a people, who believed they lived in a republican country! Sir, in the Federal Government, which is a Union between sovereign States, every district that sends a member to the House of Representatives pays the same amount of taxes. It would be thought monstrous, were all the counties compelled to pay the same amount of taxes; but it would be right, sir, if they be equal in representation, they should be equal in taxation—and, sir, all the other States now have constitutions in which the basis of representation is free white population or population and taxation combined. They are all wrong, or North Carolina is wrong.

But it may be said, this is a sectional question, a question between East and West. Will that alter the inequality? Take the line laid down by a conspicuous man of the East, Mr. Stanly, in a former debate upon this question: draw a line from the corner of Granville south through the State, and you have 28 western, and 36 eastern counties. Take as the proper basis, federal numbers in one House, and federal numbers and land taxation, which is the correct rule; for if negroes be included in federal numbers, it is not right to include them again in taxation. Or to avoid disputes, take federal numbers and taxation generally in the other, and how does the calculation stand?

28 western counties contain in federal numbers	347,392
36 eastern counties	292,292
In favor of the West	55,000
28 western counties pay a land tax of	\$11,220
36 eastern counties	12,421
In favor of the East	1,201
28 western counties pay in taxes	\$2,008
36 eastern counties	\$6,958
In favor of the East	4,950

Upon the basis of federal numbers, if the number of members remain the same, the 28 western counties would be entitled to 104 members, the 36 eastern to 84, giving the west a majority of 20. Combining federal numbers and land taxation, the west would be entitled to a majority of about 18 members; and combining federal numbers & the whole taxation, the west would be entitled to a majority of about 16. Under the present Constitution, the east has a majority of 24; so that on the first principle there ought to be a difference of 44, on the second 42, and on the third 40. And this, too, after conceding the basis of white population entirely. Is this fair? Is it equal? I appeal to the gentlemen of the east, and ask them if it is right to exclude the west from an equal participation of political power? I appeal to them as citizens of the same State, members of the same family, and ask if they can lay their hands upon their hearts and say, they will hold power to which they have no right, and which accidental circumstances alone placed in their possession? Will they reply in the language of a king of England, when questioned as to his right to the crown? "My father wore it, and gave it me, and by this right I'll wear it."

Sir, there is another grievance under the present Constitution, one that very materially affects the growing prosperity of a portion of our State. I allude to the difficulty, almost impossibility, of dividing the large counties in the west. Your citizens have a right to expect that their convenience in attending courts and other public meetings will be consulted by the erection of counties of a reasonable size. The size of counties should be regulated by convenience on one hand—restrained by county expenses on the other. Under the action of these balancing principles, counties will neither be too large nor too small. But, sir, when a memorial is presented to this body, respectfully praying for the erection of a new county, the subject, instead of being decided by these principles alone, is influenced wholly by the consideration of political power. It is not asked, are the complaints well founded—will the extent of territory, the population, and the taxation of the proposed new county, justify its erection? It is gravely asked, how will the addition of three mem-

bers affect the power of the east? And the answer governs the decision. Memorials upon memorials have been presented, and have been rejected upon the consideration of political power alone. And, sir, they will always be rejected until the system of county representation is abolished! Some new counties, it is true, have been erected. Most of them were obtained by striking off a new county in the east, as an equivalent. All were forced from a reluctant hand. Look at your mountain country! without public patronage, without the encouragement of a liberal and correct policy, it has grown and become populous and wealthy in spite of your neglect. How much more improved would that country now have been, had you pursued towards it the policy observed in every other State towards their unsettled territory—had you supported and helped it on by the fostering arm of government—had you even offered a proper measure of convenience to those who are inclined to settle it? The county of Ashe is an instance in point. That is mountain country, but the county is of convenient size, and the county of Ashe has increased more in the last ten years than any county in the State. But the misfortune is, that as the difference in political power becomes definite and certain, as you approach the point of equality, the chance of a new county, it has really always been a chance, is lessened; and, my word for it, sir, reform the House of Commons; let the Senate remain as is proposed in the original resolutions, let eight in the Senate be the eastern majority, and you never will see another new county. Is not the settling and improvement of our western country a strong consideration for calling a Convention, when experience makes it clear that under the present Constitution, collaterally it is true, but no less certainly, insurmountable obstacles are opposed to the adoption of a liberal policy?

One of the blessings of liberty is the enjoyment of a good government and good laws, with as little expense to the people as the nature of things will admit. Is not the Legislature unnecessarily large? Would not half the number make as good laws, in a much shorter time? Is there a necessity that the Legislature meet every year? If it appears to you that if the Legislature meet more frequently, the policy of the State would be more permanent—the laws less fluctuating. The practical operation of laws would be seen before they were repealed; your people would find out what laws you had passed before they were altered; and, sir, all this would be attended with a saving of at least \$25,000 a year. Is this nothing, sir? I believe I need not press this consideration upon gentlemen who know so well the value of money, and who are so little inclined to tax the people.

But, sir, there is another and a weighty reason for calling a Convention. The State is torn and distracted by sectional feeling; all wholesome legislation is marred; the Legislature meets not to provide for the general good, but to witness the struggles of factions. This has been the case, and will be the case until these differences are settled in Convention. Do gentlemen wish to see this state of things continued? Will they refuse to join in a measure that will unite us as a band of brothers? We were told a few days ago in the discussion of the appropriation bill, by the gentlemen who took part in the debate, that, however much they were inclined amicably to settle these differences, if the appropriation was refused, they could not go with us, as it would have the semblance of acting under compulsion. They said they would not move a step with a rod over them. Will those gentlemen pardon me for reminding them that this proposition has been made time after time, and had been as often spurned by them; and that it appears to us that they refuse it now for the reasons they refused it before. It seems to us, sir, that the excitement upon the State House question proves clearly the unhappy distraction of the country, and demonstrates the necessity of Convention; and, being unable to appreciate the feeling by which the refusal of the appropriation is made an imaginary rod held over their backs, we are forced to think it is a mere excuse for their illiberality, a mere cloak to conceal a reluctance to resign power to which they are conscious they have

no right. From this remark I must be permitted to make one exception. One of those gentlemen has always been a liberal voter. When a question was proposed, he stopped not to ask, did it come from the East or the West? It was sufficient for him to know it was right. And although we lament, as the most unfortunate consequence of the appropriation question, that we now see him in the adverse ranks, ready to lend his powerful arm to crush right and uphold wrong! We believe, in the moment of excitement, when he permitted his feelings to be too highly wrought up, in the discussion of a favorite question, and in the moment of disappointment, when he reminded us of his former friendship and found he was not able to sway us, he permitted himself to be carried away by the feelings of "those among whom his lot is cast." We still respect his virtues and admire his talents. We consider him an ornament to this House, an ornament to his native State, and we have regretted, and do now regret that, cramped and kept down by the illiberality of party feeling, his talents have not been able to display themselves upon a theatre where they would be an ornament to the nation. Are these the sentiments alone of the individual who now addresses you? The looks of all around me proclaim that the feeling is universal. We meet, in the world, with so much illiberality, so much prejudice and bad feeling, that it is a relief to find a man whom we can love and venerate; it is sunshine to the soul. We are sorry it has been darkened by a passing cloud.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to make one or two remarks upon the appropriation. We were told, the obligation of a solemn oath bound us to vote the appropriation. The oath was pressed upon us as frequently, and with as much art as an experienced advocate presses it upon an ignorant jury that he does not respect, with the hope of acquitting a client whom he knows to be guilty? We were told the pledged faith of the State bound us to vote the appropriation? We could not think so. We admit Raleigh is to be the seat of government until, under an express provision of the ordinance, it is removed by a Convention; but, we believe, to have voted the appropriation this session, would have been to forestall public opinion; and, by a hasty exercise of the brief power with which we are invested, to prevent the exercise of a power reserved in the ordinance itself. I will put a case, sir. You own a plantation in a distant county; your buildings are burnt down; and the overseer, having good reason to believe that you wish to select a more eligible situation, sets to work and builds them up in the old place, without consulting you upon the subject. Would he not act in bad faith? Would he not violate his trust? Sir, we are confirmed in our view of the case by recurring to the history of the State House. Does it not seem strange that, after the Legislature in 1787 had called a Convention, and after this Convention, in 1788, had, by a majority of eleven, fixed upon this place as the seat of government, the Legislature, in 1789, should prove refractory and refuse to carry the ordinance into effect by voting an appropriation; that in 1790 the appropriation is again refused; and that in 1791 it was carried by but one vote—57 in the affirmative, 55 in the negative—one vote would have made it a tie, 56 to 56, as it was the year before, and the bill been lost? How is this explained? There were in the Legislature calling the Convention, and in the Convention, seven counties in what is now Tennessee, represented; and by referring to the Journals, you will find they voted with the East. In the fall of 1789, Tennessee was ceded to the U. States; the East, by the cession act, lost their Tennessee allies; and the West and Cape Fear successfully resisted the ordinance which had been obtained by this management, until the desertion of Timothy Bloodworth. His name, sir, had been consigned to oblivion. We remembered the treason, but had forgotten the traitor, until the gentleman from Wake was kind enough to bring his name to light by way of apology for his conduct. These facts speak volumes; but there is still further proof. Can any one suppose the Tennessee counties would have agreed to fix the State House within 120 miles of the Atlantic, had they not been fully assured of being ceded off, and



rected in the State? Here, sir, here is a bargain for you, on a magnificent scale—a bargain by which the State lost her valuable western territory, and by which Raleigh gained the State House. The old men of the West told it to their children, whose young blood boiled with indignation at the recital; and we, the representatives of the West, have refused to rebuild until the West are heard upon the question.

With knowledge of these facts, it appeared to me strange that gentlemen, in advocating the appropriation, should dare to whisper the word "bargain." I believe, sir, no gentleman professed to think this was a bargain between the West and Cape Fear; but, sir, the slander was sanctioned by the introduction of the pitiful wit of newspaper scribblers into the debate. There is one precious production that has been overlooked. I will read it, sir, not because it alludes to myself; were that all, "I would pass it by as the idle wind which I regard not," but because it may have a tendency to injure the cause of a convention.

Here Mr. P. read extracts from the letter as follows:

[FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

"EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1831.

DEAR SIR: The meeting on the subject of Internal Improvement, held in your town some weeks ago, has produced a very considerable sensation in various parts of the State—I have just read an account of a very respectable meeting held on the 26th ultimo, in Beaufort, at which several sensible and patriotic resolutions were passed fully responding to what was done in Salisbury, and W. Gaston, the member from Newbern, showed me, a few hours ago a letter he had just received, informing him, that a large and highly respectable meeting was held in that town on the same subject."

"On yesterday, as the organ of the friends of the measure, Mr. Gaston introduced a bill for incorporating the North-Carolina Central Rail Road Company." He prefaced it by one of his happiest efforts, not long, but very impressive. "After the bill was read and passed its first reading, Mr. Pearson, of Rowan, got up and offered a similar bill for a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, so that if both succeed, the people of the West will be well off for ways to get to market. But, the thing is too plain that both cannot succeed, tho' we will hope otherwise. The people of that section will have to choose between the two plans, and a knowledge of all the facts, will not leave them long in a state of indecision."

"The people of Fayetteville and on the Cape Fear, are very jealous of the central rail road scheme; this is not to be wondered at, but it is a matter of surprise that intelligent men of the Yadkin counties, should see things in the same light."

"Report here says, that there is a combination existing between the great men on the Cape Fear, and some of the aspiring men in the west,—and, of course, they act together on rail roads as well as in politics."

"No news yet of the convention question—the plan of the Ex-Governor, and his conductors of the West, is to keep it off at this Session. If it comes on, the Cape Fear men will vote against it almost to a man, and that will open the eyes of the West,—and thus break up the coalition." Report says it will be brought forward in some shape or other. I hear a good deal of talk about a compromise of the question. I believe the moderate men both of East and West, wish to see the question compromised."

Mr. Chairman, if the introduction of a Cape Fear Rail Road bill by a western man, is a proof of combination in 1831, would the same fact, with this difference, the one proposes to incorporate a company, the other to call upon the General Government, establish a combination in the year 1828? By referring to the Journal of '28, you will see a resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher, from the town of Salisbury, in these words:

"Mr. Fisher presented the following resolution:"

"Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Governor of the State be, and is hereby requested to address a letter to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING THAT HE WOULD ORDER TO THIS STATE A DETACHMENT FROM THE CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, for the purpose of making a survey with the view of ascertaining the best line for a rail road from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin, above the narrows, and from the Yadkin to the Catawba, so as to connect the valleys of the Catawba and Yadkin with the Cape Fear; and also to make an estimate of the cost of erecting such Rail Road."

So that I have merely followed in the footsteps of one who marked out the track for me, merely pursued what has until now been admitted on all hands to be the settled policy of the counties that trade with Fayetteville. Really, sir, the evidence of combination is so slight, that I am forced to think the writer was indebted for the suggestion to a consciousness of his own infirmity in this way. These are odd times. Men have grown wonderfully suspicious, and I should not be surprised to hear a charge of combination between the great men of the east and some aspiring men of the west. What would be the *modus operandi* by which to make out the charge? Some five or six years ago, the project of a Central Rail Road was suggested and supported with zeal and ability in the numbers of Carlton; the idea was neglected, was suffered to die away, was sneered at as the offspring of a feverish brain, 'that too much learning had made mad,' but, sir, when the red flames burst from yonder Capitol and ascended to the Heavens, a great light was spread abroad. Men fell, like Saul of Tarsus, to the ground. In a short time a meeting is

got up in Salisbury. It is responded to from the sea-shore, from Newbern, from Raleigh. The "scales fall from their eyes;" they see the true light; and all agree that the central rail road is the only thing to save the State from ruin—some think it is the only thing to save the State House from removal.

Mr. Chairman, let it not be supposed, from what I have said, that I am opposed to the central rail road. I voted for the bill, and nothing that I could do or say shall be done or said to defeat it. Who can say what the energies of a people, when excited by a proper inducement, may not effect? The waters of the lakes and the Atlantic have been made to mingle; the distance between Ohio and the Chesapeake has been annihilated; and who can tell but in ten or fifteen years the Rowan farmer instead of looking to Fayetteville or Cheraw for a market, will be turned around, and be seen riding merrily along the Central Rail Road at the rate of 15 miles an hour. May I live to see that day! It will only furnish another instance that good may come of evil, and that circumstances in themselves slight, and got up for other purposes, sometimes lead to important results.

In the course of my remarks, I trust I have been able to satisfy the committee that a Convention is necessary to remove the inequalities of representation, to facilitate the improvement of our western counties, to avoid the unnecessary expense of a large sum annually, and to settle and remove the sectional questions that have long agitated our state. I now offer the amendment, and hope it will be adopted. The apprehension of danger in calling a general convention is idle. Are we republicans? and do we fear to trust the people? The patient and quiet manner in which the citizens of the West have endured for many years, the inequalities of the existing government, proves so forcibly their love of country and love of order, that it seems to be adding insult to injury, to say you are afraid they will run wild in convention! Depend upon it, sir, there is more danger in withholding right from a free people, than in calling them together to consult about the redress of grievances.

The contest between the Commons of England and their proud and ill-fated monarch, Charles I. that deluged the country with blood, and convulsed with anarchy and civil commotion a long established government—our own revolution, that plucked from the British crown its fairest jewel, teach, in language that cannot be mistaken, the danger of a long established government, the magic wand of habit, may for a time sanctify oppression, but the people will in the end assert their rights. I am not to be understood to use the language of menace; far be it from me to intimate that our people will resort to revolution. We do not present a state of things, where the Commons are borne down and crushed both in civil and religious rights by a proud King and haughty nobility, where colonies and the mother country are divided by the Atlantic, and differ so wide in interest that separation is inevitable. We are citizens of the same State, members of the same family, our interests are identical, and, although the people of the west never will cease to struggle for equality, and must eventually prevail, they will prevail by the force of reason and justice—never by civil commotion. The same patient forbearance, the same love of country and love of order that render the apprehension of danger of calling a convention perfectly idle, are sufficient assurances that the west never will resort to violence. But, sir, did I believe the people to be so corrupt and disorderly, that it was dangerous to trust them in convention, I should tremble at the awful danger of withholding from them rights, to which they know they are entitled.

The following short well told story is from the *Truth Teller*, and therefore must be true. But it contains, we think, internal evidence of authenticity. It is highly interesting from the dramatic style and moral justice of its incident; but more especially for the illustration it affords of the wretched condition of a tenant under a landed monopoly.

#### AN IRISH TENANT.

The following remarkable fact furnishes an instance of the oppression and cruelty to which the tenantry of Ireland are subjected by the continuance of the system, so long and deeply lamented and remonstrated against:—A small farmer in the south of Ireland, upon one of the Duke of Devonshire's estates, received notice about twelve months ago to quit his farm, the lease of which was about to expire. As he and his father before him, had resided on the farm for many years, and knew the Duke's amiable character, he was not only reluctant to quit, but was astonished at the order. He represented to his Grace's agent the extreme hardship of turning him out; but all the satisfaction he received was, that he must move off, bag and baggage, by his Grace's command, before a specified day. "Well, Sir," said the farmer, "I hope you won't prevent me from getting a farm from some other landlord, at any rate, and that you will have no ob-

jection to give me a certificate to show that I'm honest, sober, and industrious man, and that I can't turn off the ground because I don't pay my rent." "No man," replied the agent, "who was not a rascal, could refuse you what is so just your due. I shall certainly state that you are as good a tenant as ever landed had." The farmer thankfully received the certificate, told his wife and family not to expect to see him for a few days, went on board a steamer at Cork, landed at Bristol, and not long afterwards found himself at the gate of the Duke of Devonshire's mansion in London, and without, as he said, the knowledge of any fellow-creature in the world but himself. The Duke refused at first to receive him, but the farmer said that he had nothing else to do in London, and that he would wait about the streets till it was convenient to his Grace to listen to a few words. At last the servant told the Duke that the Irishman minded neither excuse nor delay, and in they walked him before their master. "I am astonished," said the Duke, the moment the farmer entered, "that so profligate a fellow as you, who have given yourself up to drink and neglected your poor wife and family, should have the impudence to come to me to ask for a new lease, or that you should dare to appear at all in my presence." "Given myself up to drink and neglected my family, please your honor!" said the farmer; "who said so?" "Who says so?" repeated the Duke, and with great indignation threw down a letter. "There, read what that says of you."

The farmer took up the letter and read it, then looked at the Duke, and then at the letter, and at last burst out laughing. "Oh!" said his Grace, "that is the manner in which so serious a charge affects you, is it? I see that my agent was right in saying that you were a hardened reprobate." "Please your honor, cried the farmer, "I beg your pardon for laughing, but I couldn't help it when I was thinking that I had a bit of writing about me from the same hand that goes nearer the truth. Will your honor be just after throwing your eye over that paper?" And he respectfully handed the certificate of his character, signed by the Duke's agent, to the Duke. Nothing could exceed the surprise of the Duke of Devonshire to find that the poor farmer was painted both devil and angel by the same artist.—He ordered that his tenant should be made as comfortable as possible—renewed the leases on the most desirable terms to the farmer—insisted upon paying all the expen-

ceeding, and said to his tenant, "Now, my friend, don't you say one word to any body about what you have done. I am going to turn you out of your farm; but the moment he does, show him these leases, and give this letter to my agent, whom I request in it not to annoy you any more." The farmer, after a hearty blessing upon his honor's head, showed London and Bristol, too, his back in a very short time, and he appeared amongst his family and neighbors as if he had been just after shipping a few dozen of pigs. When he received the notice to quit, he tranquilly lighted his pipe with it, and when, at the expected time, the agent and sheriff appeared, he was amusing himself with his children. "Holla!" said the agent, "you must turn out; you have had due notice, and you must go this instant." "Arrah, then, you wouldn't be so cruel as to put out all the children?" blubbered out the farmer. "That I will," replied the agent; "Sheriff, do your duty." "Well, stay a bit," said the farmer, "don't be in such a devil of a hurry; the Duke told me that you were over-anxious to serve him." "The Duke! what Duke?" cried the terrified agent. "Why his Honor the Duke of Devonshire, to be sure—by the same token he told me to give you this bit of a note." It would be hard to describe the condition of the agent upon reading the communication. "Oh!" said the farmer, "if you doubt the writing, here's the new leases which his honor put into my own hands, God bless him, signed by himself. I can tell you that he knows your writing, for he compared the two characters you were so good as to give me."

The letter to the agent, who was, we understand, one employed under the principal agent of the Duke on the Southern Irish Estates, was a dismissal. He had intended the farm, which is a very snug one, for his brother.

Many Irish Gentlemen at Broughton, who heard of the above circumstance, declare that they believe numberless acts of oppression of the kind are committed by the agents of the great Absentee Lords who never show their faces in Ireland.

#### CIVILIZATION!

From the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

War in Georgia.—We have just learnt that hostilities are now, and have for the last five or six weeks been, waging on the northern part of our western frontier, and that it is actually a war of invasion. Most of our readers have, we suppose, heard of the *Poney Club*. This association, consisting of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members, distinguished by a disregard of law, and a surprising tact at acquisition, had pushed

their operations until scarcely a poney worth twenty dollars was left in the Cherokee country; and the Club itself must have died of famine, had it not determined to forage in Alabama. From the latter State, ponies, horses and cattle were taken in large numbers, and being transferred through perhaps twenty depots before sold, recovery was seldom practicable; and, as no receipts were given, the owners were left to whistle for their property. Nor was this all.

The poney club corps having settled so numerous in neighborhoods as to be able to elect constables and justices of the peace from their own body, if any member was seen marauding, process against him could be seldom obtained, or if obtained, he was sure to be discharged on exculpatory affidavits of his comrades; and not unfrequently the unfortunate plaintiff was committed or bound over on factitious charges by officers of the peace actually fugitives from justice at the moment. In short, there was no recovery of property by law, nor punishment of the heritors. The *Poney Club*, composed of persons fugitives from other States, was virtually exempt from the operation of our statutes, while it used the ministerial arm of justice to crush those it had injured.

The Alabamians are, however, a spirited and sagacious people, and resolved on getting that satisfaction through their own enterprise which our tribunals could not afford them. They formed themselves into a society under the cognomen of *Slickers or Sleekers*, and to the number of about thirty, commanded by General Lynch, invaded our territory, observing, however, the greatest respect toward persons and property, except the members of the *Poney Club*. The latter they seized whenever discovered, sometimes whipping them soundly on the spot, and at others taking them into the Indian country and placing the lash in the hands of one of the aboriginals, who are said to leave seldom an inch of sound skin on the posterior part of the body, between the heels and the neck. As yet the consequences have been most salutary to our State, whipping being in all cases followed by immediate emigration. Only one instance of loss of life has yet happened. An Alabamian having been promised the restoration of some cattle stolen from him, was on his way to the spot at which restoration was to be made, and was met on the road by the thief attended by a *Poney Club* constable to take the claimant into custody on a factitious charge.

The claimant was accompanied by several persons, one of whom was a Mr. Goodwin of Alabama. Eager for bodily strength, the thief cocked his gun, and was in the act of bringing it to his shoulder, to shoot Goodwin, whose back was towards him, when the latter, admonished of his danger, wheeled suddenly, fired, and lodged a load of buckshot in the body of the thief, who instantly fell dead. This was in Carroll county, Goodwin went to a neighboring gold mine, and stopped all night in expectation of a visit next day from the *Poney Club*. About twenty of them, headed by the same constable, appeared. With his gun to his shoulder, Goodwin commanded them to halt, threatening with instant death, the first man who moved foot or hand. They tamely obeyed; on which Goodwin walked up to them, and tapped the constable on the shoulder, informing him that his presence was wanted at the house, in which the sheriff of the county, (who had been sent for) took him into custody on a criminal writ issued at the last term of the Superior Court. The rest of the *Poney Club* posse made a sudden retreat.

The Senate and the Boundary.—The *Hallowell* (Maine) Advocate contains the following important intelligence from Washington:

We learn that on the 16th instant, two votes were taken in the United States Senate on the subject of our N. E. Boundary. In order that our readers may fully understand the effect of them, the state of the question before the Senate, should be first stated:

The President had expressed a wish to adopt the award, in order to get rid of the "embarrassing question." To avoid the responsibility of accepting it himself, he referred it to the Senate. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a Resolution declaring in substance "that the Senate do advise the President to adopt the award," &c. On the 12th the Resolution was taken up and debated in Executive session, when Mr. Clay, it is said, made a most able effort in our behalf, and in opposition to the Resolution.—Some other Senators (our own of course included) took the same side. On the 16th the subject was called up again.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend the resolution by inserting "two-thirds of the Senators concurring," so that it could not be adopted without that number. This was CARRIED, and hence the advice to accept the award could not be given unless two-thirds of the Senators concurred.

It was then moved to strike out the whole resolution, and insert "that the Senate advise the President not to accept the award." The question was divided, and first taken on striking out, which was

carried, 8 only voting in the negative. With a view then of testing the question whether the Senate had any thing further to do with the matter, it was moved to adjourn, with the understanding that the Senate would not go into Executive session on the subject again. This motion prevailed, and here the matter rests.

Thus the resolution introduced by the Committee on Foreign Relations, has been rejected. The administration, if they adopt the award, must do it at their peril. They have tried to induce the Senate to advise them to do it, but the Senate has refused to give such advice.—We have more to say on this subject hereafter.

Dr. Fox in his history of the Plague in London in the year 1665 says—

"And here I must not omit mentioning the disposition of the people of that day with respect to their charities, which indeed were very large both in a public and private way. Some pious ladies were zealous in this good work, and so confident in the protection of Providence in the discharge of this great duty, that they went about giving alms, and visiting the poor families who were infected in their very homes, appointing nurses and apothecaries to supply them with what they wanted. Thus giving their blessings to the poor, in solid relief, as well as hearty prayers for them. I will not undertake to say that none of these charitable people were suffered to die of the plague; but this I may say, that I never knew any of them miscarry in their pious work, which I mention for the encouragement of others in cases of like distress. And doubtless, if they gave to the poor lend to the Lord, and he will repay it; those who heard their lives to give to the poor, and to comfort and assist them in such a manner as this, may hope to be protected in it. From the middle of August to the middle of September, the infection still increased, and spread itself with wonderful power, and it was reckoned that, during that time, there died no less than sixteen hundred a day. It was then that the confusion and terror of the people was inexpressible; the courage of the persons appointed to carry away the dead began to fail them. The watchfulness of the magistrates was now put to the severest trial. At last the violence of the disorder came to such a height, that the people sat still looking upon at despair."

In a word, people began to give themselves up to fear, that there was nothing to be expected but an universal desolation. This despair made people bold and venturesome; they were no more shy of one another as if they expected there was no avoiding the distemper, but that all must go; that brought them to crowd into the churches; they no longer inquired what condition the people who sat near them were in, but came without the least caution, and crowded together, as if their lives were of no consequence, compared with the work which they were about. Indeed their zeal in coming, and the earnestness and affectionate attention they showed to what they heard, made it manifest what value people would put upon the worship of God, if they thought every day they attended at the church might be their last.

It was in the height of despair it pleased God to stay his hand, to slacken the violence of the contagion, in a manner as surprising as that of its beginning, showing it to be his own particular hand. Nothing but Almighty power could have done it; the disorder desisted all medicine, death raged in every corner, and had it gone on as it did then, a few weeks more would have cleared the town of all its inhabitants.

In that very moment, when thirty thousand were dead in three weeks, nay, when it was reported three thousand died in one night, and an hundred thousand were taken sick, then we might well say, "Vain is the help of man;" it pleased God to cause the force of the distemper to abate, and by his immediate hand, to disarm the enemy. It was wonderful! the physicians were surprised, wherever they visited to find their patients better, and in a few days every body was recovering. Nor was this by medicine found out, or by any new method of cure discovered; but it was evidently from the secret invisible hand of Him, who had at first sent this disease, as a judgment upon us. Let wise men search for reasons in nature to account for it, and labor as much as they will to lessen the debt they owe their maker; even those physicians who had the least share of religion in them, were obliged to acknowledge the whole was the power of God. The streets were now full of poor recovering creatures, who appeared very sensible, and thankful to God, for their unexpected deliverance, yet, I must own, that as to the generality of the people, it might too justly be said of them as was said of the children of Israel, after they had been delivered from the host of Pharaoh: "They sung his praise, but soon forgot his works."



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1832.

Meetings in favor of Mr. CLAY, having been held at Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, and in other places in this State, a number of his friends in this county have suggested the expediency of calling a meeting here. It is therefore requested, that his friends throughout the county will make it convenient to meet in Salisbury, on Tuesday of our next County Court, to take the proper measures for co-operation with their fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, in forming an Electoral Ticket favorable to the election of the distinguished American Statesman.

The vote of the nullifiers against the reduction of the Tariff, develops the real objects which they have in view. They do not wish to allay the public excitement, which has been raised to its present height by their misrepresentations: their design is to fan it into a flame, whose fierceness shall burn asunder the cords which bind together this happy Union. They have for years been urging the people on to resistance by the raven cry of oppression; yet when a bill is offered to them, proposing to remove from six to ten millions of the public taxes, they show their regard for the people, by rejecting it! Little do they care for the burdens of the people, so that their own ambitious projects can be accomplished. "The people!" the "dear people!" the "suffering people!" has always been the cry of demagogues; and it was never more rife than amid the horrors of the French Revolution: and what did the people gain by it? Aye, what did they gain? Let the bloody records of history tell!

No—the master-spirits in South-Carolina care nothing for the people. They are tired of a Union over which they cannot rule; and hence the project of a Southern Confederation, where, the sphere of action being narrowed, their chances for lordship over the people and fattening on their substance, may be increased. They hope, too, that Charleston will then become the great commercial mart for the Southern States, and that the wealth of the whole southern country will be poured into the lap of South-Carolina, to swell her importance and add tenfold to her pride. And suppose all this should happen according to their wish, what would North-Carolina gain by it? Yes, we put the question seriously to our fellow-citizens, what would this State gain by it? Will she add anything to her wealth or importance, by hoisting the red flag of South-Carolina and aiding her efforts to break up the Union? Will she be more respected, more secure, more prosperous in the new confederacy, than in the one of which she is now a member? Will South-Carolina pay more regard to her interests, do more to promote them, than the government of the Union? Or is it not more probable, that all other interests will be made to yield to those of the over-grown cotton and rice-planters? But South-Carolina, it may be replied, will not be permitted to rule: she will not? Then, depend upon it, she will resort to her "great conservative principle," nullify the new confederacy and set up for herself. She will rule or ruin. There is no unity of interest between Virginia, and little between North-Carolina and South-Carolina; and the moment their interests clash, for clash they must, the latter will become restive, and as soon as she finds that her two northern confederates will not bow to her supremacy, she will stand upon her sovereignty again and enforce the glorious right of nullification! Again we ask, from such a confederacy, with such a principle at its foundation, what can North-Carolina hope to gain? Nothing but a load of taxes, ruined trade, weakness and insecurity; while the tide of emigration would roll with increasing volume to the far west, bearing away her wealth and her strength, and draining her very lifeblood. No—nullification offers nothing, and can offer nothing, that should tempt North-Carolina to abandon the Union. There is not an intelligent, unprejudiced man in the State, that can lay his hand on his heart, and honestly say, as in the presence of his God, that he feels himself oppressed by the General Government. There is not a civilized people on the broad surface of this globe, but would gladly change conditions with us; and yet we are called on to destroy the best, and freest, and cheapest government which the sun shines on—a government which, after all that has been or can be said against it, is scarcely "felt, except in the benefits which it confers." We beseech the people to place a proper estimate on the unequalled privileges which they enjoy—to let their own good sense guide them—to scan closely the characters, qualifications, circumstances, and claims to superior wisdom and patriotism of those who seek to be their leaders, and to wear their affections from a government, under which the country has attained its present pitch of prosperity and power, and whose destruction would extinguish the fires of freedom which are already kindled in Europe. We beseech them to hold fast to that which they have; for though we may have some causes of complaint, and they will exist under any govern-

ment that can be devised,—yet were they tenfold greater, "it is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of"—to revolution, disunion and civil war.

English advices have been received at New York, to the 24th of May from Liverpool. The intelligence is of little interest, except that it confirms the recital of the Grey ministry, armed with sufficient powers to pass the reform bill. Casimir Perier, the French Premier, had at last fallen a victim to the cholera. His successor had not been appointed at the last dates.

The Vice-President of the United States passed through this place on Friday, on his return from Washington. He is reported to have brought very comfortable news to the Jackson men—to those, we mean, who really desire the re-election of Old Hickory.

The Bill to re-charter the U. S. Bank, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 107 to 83. It now only wants the signature of the President, to become a law. The question is in every one's mouth, will he sign it? For our own part, we have no doubt he will get over his scruples and put his name to the bill; and we may safely congratulate the public, we think, on the certainty that an institution, so intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has been rescued from the perils which surrounded it.

Since the above paragraph was written, we have seen the National Intelligencer of the 7th, which states that it was the opinion at Washington the President would not sign the bill, but would on that day return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. We regret this; but still we do not believe the Bank in danger. The people will set all things right at the next election, and teach the President a lesson which he seems slow to learn, that "his popularity cannot stand every thing."

We notice among the names of the speakers in the Barbour Convention at Raleigh, that of R. Davison, from Warren. This gentleman has written more Essays in support of the tariff policy, as the files of the Raleigh Register and National Intelligencer will show, than any other ten men, probably, in North Carolina; and yet he is now opposed to Van Buren, because he is friendly to the Tariff! But perhaps Mr. Davison has boxed the political compass, like some of his brother politicians in the Barbour ranks, and from one extreme in politics has passed to the other; and having failed to become a leader either in a county or larger portion of the State, with one set of political principles, is now determined to try whether he cannot succeed better with another set.

Another Defaulter.—J. O. Dunn, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, lately disappeared from Washington with a considerable amount of public money in his hands, designed to pay members of Congress; he was pursued, however, brought back and then resigned his office. He is a good Jackson man, and it will not do, therefore, to make a fuss about it. It was the height of presumption in Watkins, being friendly to Adams, to become a defaulter, and so Jackson keeps him locked up in jail, although his term of imprisonment was long since expired. The "spoils of victory" do not belong to the vanquished. Dunn, as one of the victors, has doubtless taken only what he considered his share of the spoils, and has thus shown a commendable zeal in the work of reform.

Gov. Houston has been fined five hundred dollars for his assault on Mr. Stanberry. The friends of "club law" are handing subscription papers about the taverns in Washington City, to relieve the gallant governor from this heavy draw on his purse.

From the New York Journal of Commerce—2d edition, July 2, one P. M.

SPASMIC CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK. We are compelled to admit the belief that the Spasmodic Cholera has found its way to this city. Several cases have occurred of a very alarming character, and death has generally followed after a short interval.—The names of the sufferers up to Sunday evening are thus given by the Standard:

Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 75 Cherry street; two children of Mrs. F. and the mother of Mrs. F. Mr. Shonnard, James street. Mrs. Brutus, Oliver street, near Cherry. John Hannasy and Daniel McMarra, 15

James slip. Mr. Fitzgerald was also attacked, but has recovered.

To these may be added a case Green-wich Village. The deceased was a poor laboring man, and died on Sunday afternoon, after a sickness of a few hours.—With this exception, all the cases which have occurred, are in the vicinity of Catharine Market; on the East side of the city.

So far as we can learn, there is no reason to think the disease was imported, either by land or sea.

We need not say that it has created a strong sensation in the city. The more reflecting part of the people, however, regard it with a good degree of calmness. It is the intemperat and vicious, especially the vicious poor, who have most to fear from it, and it is among them that the greatest panic prevails.

We intend to remain at our posts so long as God shall be pleased to permit us, and have taken measures to procure the earliest and full intelligence of the progress of the disease, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

P. S. We have just learned that at 4 o'clock this morning, Dr. Willet was called to two cases, one the organist of a Roman Catholic Church, the other a shipwright. A case has also occurred, at the hither (S. W.) end of East Broadway.

Quarter to 1 o'clock.—Our Medical Reporter has just come in with the following cases: David Grim, corner of Reed and Greenwich, aged 40, a native of New-York, Piano Forte Maker, awoke last night about 12, with pain in the stomach, vomiting and purging of colourless fluids.

Spasms came on about 4 this morning—died between 11 and 12. Intemperate in his habits.—Was bled and treated with stimulants. Had no medical aid till collapse had come on. This case, it will be observed, occurred on the North River, nearly a mile from the others.

Another case, a woman at 15 James slip, the house where two men died on Sunday. Was attacked with vomiting and purging. Took medicine, and is now convalescent.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the Standard:

TO JOHN I. MUMFORD, ESQ.

Sunday Afternoon, July 1, 1832.

DEAR SIR—You have requested my opinion upon the prevailing epidemic, and the best means of preventing its attack, and also the remedies to be employed.

This disease is epidemic; it is atmospheric, and appears to obey the same laws as Influenza. Many physicians think it contagious, but in its recent appearance in Canada, I could not find any facts to support this doctrine. Every person in those provinces was affected by the same premonitory symptoms, viz: pain in the region of the stomach—a burning sensation in the bowels, and a fullness or expansion of the abdomen. These feelings were universal, and I may safely say not one person escaped them. If, then, this disorder were contagious, how comes it that these sensations were general in persons who were twenty miles distant from the disease, and who had not even heard of it? Contagion has never extended its power to such distance; besides, how can we account for its appearance in Montreal before navigation was open? We can impute it to no other cause than this, that easterly winds blew constantly for forty days towards Quebec, and consequently the tainted atmosphere of Europe arrived at our shores.

The question most interesting to us is, shall we be visited by this disorder? It is my decided opinion that it is now in our city, and from two cases which I have this day inspected in James street, the question is placed beyond dispute. I think it cannot be a case of serious alarm to our citizens, for if we look to England and other places, we find that where preparations were made, the malady was disarmed of its great terrors. It is a very consoling fact, that this disease is not contagious, for it will not prevent those kind offices which the sick so urgently require. No one need be afraid of approaching his sick friend, and rendering him those services which may be demanded. Besides this, the fact of its being non-contagious, divests us of fear, which in my opinion has been the cause of many deaths. A perfect heedlessness of the disease is the greatest security.—What are the best means of preventing the attack? I would say entire abstinence from spirituous liquor, using Port wine in moderation, when any symptoms of oppression or sinking occur; avoid all green vegetables, and unripe fruits, which are exciting causes; keep from the streets during the heat of the day, and never walk in the sun with out an umbrella; and above all, avoid crowds and impure atmospheres. Let the clothing be flannel, to keep up an action upon the skin, and let a belt of the same material be worn. Temperance in every shape is the great preventive. We may ask who are its victims. I answer, the intemperate—it invariably cuts them off.

It is a mistaken notion that stimulus is necessary; wine may and does do service; while we are under the influence of this poisonous atmosphere; but spirituous liquors as a preventive, always do harm, and hurry the drinker to his fate. Early hours are important, for the exposure to the night air generally brings on the attacks. Persons are taken more often at night than during the day.

What are the remedies! Bleeding is the best in the first stage—that is, when nausea and diarrhoea are present, but when collapse comes on, when the skin is cold with clammy sweats, and the face blue, the eye sunken, and the extremities lose all circulation, it is fatal. In this stage, give ether and laudanum, apply mustard poultices to the extremities and stomach; or what is better, dry friction, with chalk or hot bran. Brandy may be given in small quantities, with spirits of ammonia or ether.—When perspiration ensues, and the pulse rises, with a natural expression of the countenance, the patient may be said to be convalescent. The tongue in the first stage is, to use the expression of Dr. DeKay, opalescent or transparent, of a milky blueness; in the second stage it is covered by a fur, white or brown, as the disease progresses. Cramps are not essential to the disease, and physicians are often deceived in deciding upon the fate of the patient when these are absent.

I have thus written a few hasty remarks, but they are all derived from observation during my visit to Canada. They are imperfect, but as they are free from all medical technicalities, I trust they may be serviceable to our fellow citizens.

Your friend and servant,  
J. R. RHINELANDER.

## Died,

At Wilkesborough, on the 9th instant, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. SARAH SATTERWHITE, wife of Doct. Satterwhite of that place. Her remains were brought to this place and interred in the German burying ground on Wednesday last.

Death seldom numbers with its victims so excellent, so amiable and so pure a Lady. A good understanding, improved and matured by education, reflection and experience; a kind disposition, refined and softened by continued acts of benevolence and good will; a heart without guile, strengthened and confirmed by its own virtuous exercises; highly finished by the hand of nature, she sought for and obtained aid from a lively faith in Jesus Christ.

A character thus cast, is calculated to produce endearments lasting and uniform; and with relations, friends and intimate acquaintances, there is but one responding, one uniform sentiment, bearing testimony, "that she was a lady made to be loved." Such was Mrs. Satterwhite.

Her health, for many years, was infirm; her last sickness painful and lingering; but that piety which spread a halo around her other virtues, enabled her to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death with a lamp of hope, whose brightness increased as the darkness thickened. Relations and friends weep for her loss; but their tears are shed rather for themselves, than for the departed spirit.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## NEW FIRM.

### HUIS & CADE

MOST respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have purchased the

### STOCK OF GOODS

belonging to the late firm of Kyles & Meenan—all of which they are determined to sell at the Philadelphia and New York Prices.

By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accommodating, they will feel grateful for the patronage of their friends, and the people at large.—AT THE OLD STAND.  
Salisbury, July 6, 1832. 396

## SALISBURY

### FEMALE SEMINARY.

AN examination of the Young Ladies will take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st instant.

The friends of the Institution are particularly requested to attend.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

31398

## RELIGIOUS.

THE Bible Society of Iredell county will hold its annual meeting at Fourth Creek Church, near Statesville, on Thursday, the second day of August next. The Rev. Mr. Sparrow, of Lincoln county, has been invited to deliver a discourse suited to the occasion. Members and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.  
July 9, 1832. 2597

### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned meeting for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Stock, will be held at the Court-House in Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 10th of August next, being the day after the election. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN PHIEFER, sen. Esq. Chairman.  
J. A. SEAWELL, Secretary.  
Concord, 1832. 41398

## TO RENT,

THE STORE ROOM in the south-corner of the MANSON HOTEL, now occupied by Messrs. Clayland & Torrence, one of the most public and best stands in town.

Possession given on the 15th of September. For terms, apply to

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.  
Salisbury, June 20, 1832. 3221

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will make application, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for fifty shares of Bank Stock, originally granted by the President of the State Bank of North-Carolina.

ROBERT W. SMITH.  
Cabarrus County, May 7, 1832. 3mt401

## BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

Any person having beefs for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

June 16, 1830. 213M

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Equity, Spring Term, 1832.

MOS JACOBS vs. George W. Locke and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Madison, one of the parties defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the said John Madison appear at the next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead or answer, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, JOHN MUSHAT, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, the 21st day of June, 1832.  
JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

6:218. pr. ad. \$3.00

## Public notice is hereby Given,

THAT Books of subscription to the stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company are opened at the following places, under the direction of the Commissioners named, and that the same will continue open until further notice.

### IN BLADEN,

On the west side of the Cape Fear, Jno. Owen, Sam. Andrews, Wm. Richardson—on the eastside, Wm. H. Beatty, Jno. Cromartie, L. Mallett.

### IN BRUNSWICK,

Upper part, Josh. Waters, Wm. R. Hall, Robert Gibbs, sen.—in Smithville, Daniel R. Baker, Richard Langdon, Sam. Potter.

### IN SAMPSON,

At Clinton, Wm. McKoy, Geraldus Tooley, Hardy L. Holmes—John Bryan and Wm. Robinson, in the lower part of the county.

### IN DUPLIN,

At Goschen, Thos. Hill, David Hooks, Jas. E. Hill—at the Court-House, Rev. Mr. Stanford; S. Graham, Oliver L. Kelly.

### IN ANSON,

At Wadesborough, Alexander Little, Jos. Medley, Absalom Myers, Thos. D. Parke, S. W. Brandon.

### IN RICHMOND,

At Rockingham, Walter F. Leak, Francis T. Leak, Erasmus Love, Tryam McFarland, Wm. Crawford, Stephen W. Hill.

### IN MOORE,

At Carthage, John B. Kelly, Gideon Seawell, Cornelius Dowd, Josiah Tyson, Archibald McBryde.

### IN ROBESON,

Wm. L. Miller, Duncan McAlpin, John Gilchrist, John W. Powell, A. S. Brown, R. W. Fuller, at Lumberton.

### IN MONTGOMERY,

At Lawrenceville, Edmond Deberry, John B. Martin, James Lilly, Duncan McTee—at Allenton, John M. Allen, James Allen, Frederick Randall, Wm. H. Lilly.

### IN NEW HANOVER,

At Black River, Patrick Murphy, Charles Henry, James Carr—at South Washington, W. J. Love, R. Saunders, Patrick Usber, Cullen Filyaw.

### IN DAVIDSON,

At Lexington, John Hogan, Alexander Caldwell, H. R. Dussabury.

### IN SURRY,

At Rockford, W. P. Dobson, M. M. Hughes, H. L. Waugh, W. G. Haines, F. Armstrong—at Huntsville, D. W. Courts, Peter Clingman, N. Williams, Livingston Ishell—at Hamptonville, John Wright, Josiah Cowles, James McClelland—at Jonesville, Dr. Parkes, Thomas D. Kelly, Mr. Gwynn.

### IN WILKES,

At Wilkesborough, W. P. Waugh, Jno. Finley, Samuel F. Patterson, Jno. Martin, James Wellborn.

### IN BURKE,

At Morganton, Isaac T. Avery, A. L. Erwin, Thomas Walter, Samuel Newland, Mark Brittain.

### IN RUTHERFORD,

At Rutherfordton, James Graham, Jno. McIntyre, Geo. Walton, Jas. McD. Carson, Thos. Dews.

### IN ASHE,

At Jefferson, George Bowers, James Calloway, Anderson Mitchell, John Rhoe.

### IN MECKLENBURG,

At Charlotte, W. J. Alexander, Vincent de Rivafanoli, John Irwin, Wm. Davidson, Sam. McComb.

### IN CABARRUS,

At Concord, John Phifer, P. Barringer, Geo. Klutts, D. Storke, R. R. Harris.

### IN IREDELL,

At Statesville, Geo. L. Davidson, John Mushat, Th. Falls, Wm. McGimpsey, Alexander Franklin.

A. J. DE ROSSETT,  
WM. B. MEARES,  
JAS. OWEN,  
ED. B. DUDLEY,  
GAB. HOLMES,  
Com'rs at Wilmington.

June 18, 1832. 51401

## Blank Deeds for sale here.

## Constable's Warrants,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water; she went and filled the bottle with water, and gave the lad to drink.

Genesis xxi. 19.

Few of our readers are, probably, able to form an adequate idea of the horrors of such a situation as is here described. The following description may serve to paint to us the terror of the desert, and the danger of perishing in it with thirst.

The desert of Mesopotamia now presents to our eyes its melancholy uniformity. It is a continuation, and, as it were, a branch of the Great Arabian Desert, on the other side of the Euphrates. Salubrious plants cover, at large intervals, the burning sand or the dry gypsum. Wormwood spreads here, as the furze in Europe, over immense tracts, from which it excludes every other plant. Agile herds of gazelles traverse those plains, where many wild asses formerly roved. The lion concealed in the rushes along the river lies in wait for these animals; but when he is unable to seize them, to appease his hunger, he sallies forth with fury, and his terrible roaring rolls like thunder from desert to desert. The water of the desert is, for the most part, bitter and brackish. The atmosphere, as is usual in Arabia, is pure and dry; frequently it is burning in the naked and sandy plains; the corrupt vapors of stagnant waters are diffused there; the exhalations of the sulphurous and salt lakes increase the pestilential matter. Whenever any interruption of the equilibrium sets a column of such infected air into rapid motion, that poisonous wind arises which is called Samum or Sanyel, which is dreaded less in the interior of Arabia than on the frontiers, and especially in Syria and Mesopotamia. As soon as this dangerous wind arises, the air immediately loses its purity, the sun is covered with a bloody veil, all animals fall alarmed to the earth, to avoid this burning blast, which stifles every living being that is bold enough to expose itself to it.

The caravans which convey goods backwards and forwards from Aleppo to Bagdat, and have to traverse these deserts, pay a tribute to the Arabs who consider themselves as masters of these solitudes. They have also to dread the suffocating wind, the swarms of locusts, and the want of water as soon as they leave the Euphrates. A French traveller affirms, that he was witness to a scene occasioned by the want of water, the most terrible that can be imagined for a man of feeling. It was between Anah and Dryjeh.

The locusts, after they had devoured every thing, at last perished. The immense numbers of dead locusts corrupted the pools, from which, for want of springs, they were obliged to draw water. The traveller observed a Turk, who with despair in his countenance, ran down a hill, and came towards him. "I am," cried he, "the most unfortunate in the world! I have purchased at a prodigious expense, two hundred girls, the most beautiful of Greece and Georgia. I have educated them with care; and now that they are marriageable, I am taking them to Bagdat to sell them to advantage. Ah! they perish in this desert for thirst, but I feel greater tortures than they." The travellers immediately ascended the hill; a dreadful spectacle here presented itself to him. In the midst of twelve eunuchs and about a hundred camels, he saw these beautiful girls, of the age of twelve to fifteen stretched upon the ground, exposed to the torments of a burning thirst and inevitable death. Some were already buried in a pit, which had just been made; a great number had dropped down dead by the side of their leaders, who had no more strength to bury them. On all sides were heard the sighs of the dying; and the cries of those who, having still some breath remaining, demanded in vain a drop of water. The French traveller hastened to open his leather bottle, in which there was a little water. He was already going to present it to one of these unhappy victims. "Madman!" cried his Arabian guide, "wouldst thou also have us to die from thirst?" He immediately killed the girl with an arrow, seized the bottle and threatened to kill any one who should venture to touch it. He advised the slave merchant to go to Dryjeh where he would find water. "No," replied the Turk, "at Dryjeh the robbers would take away all my slaves." The moment they were retiring, these unhappy victims seeing the last ray of hope vanish, raised a dreadful cry. The Arab was moved with compassion; he took one of them, poured a drop of water on her burning

lips, and set her upon his camel, with the intention of making his wife a present of her. The poor girl fainted several times, when she passed the bodies of her companions, who had fallen down dead on the way. Our traveller's small stock of water was exhausted, when they found a fine well of fresh water; but the rope was so short, that the pail would not reach the surface of the water. They cut their cloaks in strips, tied them together, and drew up but little water at a time, because they trembled at the idea of breaking their weak rope and leaving their pail in the well. After such dangers, they at last arrived at the first station in Syria.

Malle Brune's Geography.

From the N. C. Constitutionalist.

### THE TARIFF.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce to our readers the important fact, that the Bill regulating the tariff has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 132 to 60—we are unable to say what are its particulars, but conclude it must be in some measure a bill of compromise, from the fact that the uncompromising Tariff and Anti-Tariff men, both voted against it.

The nullifiers from South Carolina voted against it; the Union men (enviable distinction!) Blair, Drayton and Mitchell, for it. From our state nine voted for and four against it (Branch, Carson, McCoy and Rencher.) We are not surprised at the votes of the two first gentlemen, as they seem to have identified themselves so completely with Mr. Calhoun and his party as to go with them for every thing. As to Mr. McCoy, he seems to be one of those unique characters, that do whatever he may, it surprises no one. But as to Mr. Rencher, we are both surprised and disappointed at his vote. These gentlemen have incurred a heavy responsibility. But what shall we say to our friends of the Barbour party in this State. What will they do or say now? Will they adopt that rule of morals on this, which some of their party adopted on a former occasion? "That it does not become a religious people to rejoice at the victories of their country." We are free to say that it excites our joy that any thing is done towards settling a subject, so puzzled with mazes, and perplexed with errors, as is that of the tariff. And we are happy to observe that here, a general satisfaction at this achievement of the rights of industry, over prejudice and faction prevails, and as far as we are able to judge of public sentiment here, the conduct of those who voted against this bill, is universally reprobated. This is as it should be. When our public men lose sight of the objects for which they obtained the suffrages of a confiding people, so far as to betray their best interests to nurse a faction, it is right that they should be frowned down.

If the bill which has passed, reduces the revenue 8 or 10 millions, it will be so much gained and the same reason which calls for this reduction, must operate to reduce it still lower, although the necessity may not be so great—to wit, the quieting of the public mind; as it will be difficult for the friends of nullification, again to raise the public feeling to that dangerous point, to which they have been but too successful in carrying it. We are more than gratified to perceive that the republican members from Maine, New Hampshire and New York have acted so becoming a part on this important question. Again we say, the Union is safe and we rejoice at it.

### TRUE GREATNESS, AND LITTLE GREATNESS.

A friend related to us the other day, the following anecdote which is altogether fact. A few years since, he was passing up the Hudson river, in a steamboat, on his way to Albany. Among the crowd of passengers, there was a young man, elegantly dressed, and of a handsome person, but of very consequential manners; and who in his own view, cut a very important figure, with fine exterior, swelling strut, and conceited remarks. At the summons for dinner, he took his seat near the head of the table, and not far from our informant. The captain of the steamboat soon after conducted to the head of the table a very respectable looking gentleman in a plain suit of black cloth, who with much ease and politeness began to officiate in the duties of his station. Our gentleman of velvet and lawn, after peering over the table with an important and dissatisfied look, began to mutter some expressions of "miserable table, —d—m bad cooking on board these steamers—must have a reform, &c." The gentleman at the head of the table, very politely proffered him from every dish—but nothing would suit him—"he

was very dry he could not meet his wishes,—I found the dishes excellent for his pal &c." Our epicurean, after abusing the waiters, and nibbling a piece of cake or cheese, tipped his brandy and water, and left the table in disgust—much to the gratification of the passengers. On the deck after dinner, our informant inquired of a fellow passenger who this overbearing and hard-to-be-suited personage was?—a journeyman hatter of the city. And who was the polite, affable, and easily satisfied gentleman at the head of the table?—the Hon De Witt Clinton, at that time Governor of the State. Soon after, our gentleman of fur and felt, happened to hear the other gentleman addressed by the title of Gov. Clinton; after a sudden and convulsive straining of the eyes, he dropt his head and slunk away, and was not again seen until smuggling himself out of the steamboat at the landing in Albany.

Salem Obs.

### A GOOD JOKE.

A travelling dandy, put up at a tavern in a neighboring town, not many years since, where he concluded to spend the Sabbath. He prepared himself to attend meeting, but not possessing that very important chattel, a watch and being particularly desirous to cut a *swell dash*, he applied to the landlord, for the loan of his watch. The landlord, possessing a very powerful alarm watch, very readily complied with the request, but previously wound up the alarm and set it at the hour which he supposed would be about the middle of the first prayer. The dandy repaired to church, he arose with all the grace of a finished exquisite at the commencement of the prayer, and stood playing very gracefully, as he doubtless supposed, with the borrowed watch seals, when suddenly he jumped as if he had discovered a den of rattlesnakes in his pocket, the whizzing of the alarm had commenced the people started, the dandy made a furious grab at the offending watch with both hands, out side of the pocket, and he attempted to squeeze it into silence, but all in vain, it kept its titter-r-r-r—and it seemed to him as if it would never cease; the sweat rolled off the poor fellow, he seized his hat, and making one desperate effort for the door hurried off with his watch pocket in one hand and his hat in the other, amid the suppressed laughter of the whole congregation.

He probably did not attend that meeting in the afternoon.

The President's opinion of Himself.—We find the annexed in the recently published letter of Judge Brackenridge, of Florida:

"I shall never forget the evening when, in presence of Mr. Henry Wilson and some other gentlemen, he took up a New York newspaper, in which he was mentioned as a probable candidate for the office of President of the United States. After reading it thro' he laid it down in anger. "Do you think," said he, "that I am such a d—d fool as to think myself fit for a President of the United States? No, sir; I know what I am fit for; I can command a body of men in a rough way, but I am not fit to be President." We were silent, but all gave him credit as afterwards found, for this proof of good sense. He had prudently resolved to retire from public life, and pass the remainder of his days in peace and quiet on his farm. Well had it been for him, if this good resolution had been carried into effect, and that he had never fallen in with parasites to persuade him that he was called by a special providence to pay off the national debt, and eclipse the fame of Washington! He would have occupied a respectable place on the page of history as a fortunate general, and the charity of his country would have carefully concealed the withered and blighted leaves of his laurel."

How to use Chloride of Lime, for the purpose of disinfecting Apartments:—

For one apartment of common size:—First—Ventilate it free. Then, close the windows and doors. Next, put, of dry Chloride of Lime, as much as would fill an egg shell or table spoon, into a tumbler full of river-water or rain-water. Mix them during a minute or two—sprinkle the floor with the mixture. When an odour resembling that of ivory when it is scraped [Phosphate of Lime] is perceived, the thing to be done has been done—that is to say, the Chloride of the compound, has quitted the Lime—has combined with that for which it has a superior affinity—the miasmata, has neutralized them, and rendered them innocuous.

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

### MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of goods, selected by himself in Philadelphia and New-York, from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes, from his attention to business, the quality of his goods, and the extreme lowness of prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising every article usually kept in stores. Sent 401  
May 10, 1832.  
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

### H. H. BEARD,

#### TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New-York Fashions, from A. F. Saguez, of New-York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this country. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration. N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

Salisbury, 1832. 3781f

### NOTICE.

THE exercises of the FEMALE SCHOOL, in Statesville, will be resumed on the first Monday in July. We consider it unnecessary to state, that in this school is taught every important branch of Female Education, both useful and ornamental.

A Music teacher, well qualified, has been employed to instruct on the Piano Forte.

### TERMS—AS FOLLOWS:

Tuition.—\$10 per session of five months. No extra charges for the Ornamental Branches, music excepted.

For instruction in Music. \$20.

Boarding can be obtained in good houses, at the low rate of \$6.25 per month.

M. A. CALDWELL.

31294

### State of North Carolina,

#### IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1832.

MCKEENEY & KNOX vs. the Heirs at Law of James Stewart. Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William F. Stewart, Finlay G. Stewart and James G. Stewart, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next and file their answer to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment be rendered pro confesso.

Teste. A. SIMONTON, Ck.

61397 pr. adv. \$2.50.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of Sixty Dollars on me, payable to Wm. O. Chaffin, in the Forks of the Yadkin. It has been transferred to a Mr. Maxwell of this county. The note is forged; therefore I am determined to pay not a cent of it.

WM. HADEN.

Rowan county June, 1832. 4315

### Card.—The sub-

scriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased Mr. A. Torrence's entire interest in the Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Clayland & Torrence. Persons wishing to purchase great bargains, would do well by calling at the Old Stand, as I am determined to sell my goods off at

### NEW-YORK COST.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND.

Salisbury, April 1, 1832. 4398

### WANTED,

A FIRST-RATE JOURNEYMAN TAILOR,

of steady habits; to whom I will give good prices and constant employment. Apply to me at Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C.

PHILIP F. MERONEY.

June 27, 1832.—21396

### NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note payable by John Maxwell, dated on the 29th of May, 1832, for forty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, and due the 8th of July next, as it was obtained from me fraudulently on the 30th of June, by William Hayden, of Alabama. He, Hayden, pretended to wish to buy the note, and asked me to let him see the note; and as soon as he got the note in his hand, he put it in his pocket and walked off, without making me any kind of satisfaction. The note is paid by Maxwell to myself, this the 2d of July, 1832.

WILL. O. CHAFFIN.

31397

### Blank Deeds for sale here

Constable's Warrants,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Prospectus of a New Volume

### ATKINSON'S CASKET

OR GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

### A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants; and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snare of vice to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial joys of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understanding with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdotes, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *Epigrams* which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenses and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2 50; or for \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. As gifts at a distance remitting six subscription are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829 and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find it mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

### New Fashions!

BENJAMIN FRALY, having just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with Minister Fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as the change, and having five or six first-rate work men in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work, in his line, on short notice cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments, can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all principal Tailors in the United States use it, or the other, or both of them.

BENJAMIN FRALY.

6mt402

### Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or BAL of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.

### TO RENT,

THE STORE HOUSE on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupation of Messrs. Kyles & Meenan, is large and commodious, and for business purposes surpassed by any other stand in the place, or terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ANDREW MATTHEW.

Salisbury, June 21, 1832. 91221.

The Fayetteville Observer will publish the above four weeks, and forward his bill for payment.